

# AMERICA TAKES LEAD IN GREAT MOVEMENT TO THWART NEW WARS

## U. S. WOULD AND SIBERIA AND CHINA

Motives Humanitarian Through-out Whole Agenda—Secret Diplomatic Deals Banned.

By FRANK CHARLTON, International News Service Foreign News Editor.

America took active leadership today in the first world movement in history for elimination of international menaces that threaten civilization with future war.

Aims of United States.

Reduced to simple terms, the United States seeks—

First—To prevent competition among the great Powers in the construction of war machinery—naval, land and air.

Second—To remove sources of international friction in the Pacific Ocean zone that may lead to future conflict.

Recognizing the general belief that the Far East is the new danger spot, America has sought the co-operation of eight other Powers with vital interests in the Orient to ally the danger of a "next world war."

Practical and Humanitarian.

This is generally regarded as the greatest humanitarian crusade in the history of mankind. But it is also a practical scheme for material relief from the overwhelming burden of taxation and debt.

In no sense is the conference a peace party, as the world has known peace parties. There is no enemy to be punished, no new frontier alignments to be worked out, no spoils of war to be parcelled and no new alliances to be contracted with a view to future military co-operation. It was called primarily to lighten the burdens of a war-weary world and to prevent such burdens from being imposed in the future. Diplomatic procedure will be followed, however.

The committees will meet behind closed doors, but the American Government is determined that no secret diplomatic agreements shall creep in. The final decisions will be made known fully to the whole world. English will be the official language.

Agenda Covers Wide Range.

The agenda, or official program of matters to be considered, covers a tremendous range of territory, especially in so far as it relates to the Orient.

Under the heading of "Pacific and Far Eastern Questions," the conference will consider China and Siberia. Here are two countries with the territorial magnitude, the immensity of population, and the natural wealth of resources that make them of vital importance in the sense of modern development. It is part of the humanitarian program of America to help them and to protect them in the future from aggression, either warlike or peacefully commercial.

America is inspired by more than one motive in this respect to save to the peoples of these countries the riches that are their own by right of justice and legal proprietorship, and to prevent land grabbing which would sow the seeds of hatred, rivalry, and jealousy.

The United States has made it plain that she will go a tremendous way in behalf of rich but impotent China. She aims to preserve the territorial integrity of China and at the same time to open the doors for free and untrammelled trade intercourse.

Siberia's Fate Doubtful.

As to Siberia, the course of the conference is doubtful. There is a government in Siberia, with headquarters in Chita, known as the Far Eastern Republic. This government is believed in many quarters and there seems to be foundation for the belief to be either subsidiary or closely allied with the Russian Soviet government at Moscow. It has existed for three years ago, was an integral part of Russia, but it has been the policy of the Moscow government to allow the partition of Russia so long as the new governments were Bolshevik in policy and sympathy.

Neither the Moscow government nor the Chita government was invited to participate in the conference. The Soviet government is already on record officially as saying it will not be bound by any Washington decisions.

Debt Problem Avoided.

One important angle of the conference lies in the possibility that the powers might take up the question of international war debts, either direct or indirect. That the subject is believed to be most unlikely. The best that the foreign delegates, who came here with the hope that allied debts would be considered, are likely to get is a possible promise that a future conference will be called to discuss debts, world finance and economic generally.

The United States does not want the debt question considered. It was not included in the agenda, and American officials have made it plain beyond misunderstanding that financial obligations and economic problems should not be considered at this time. The belief prevails in Administration circles that world finance and world economics, however pressing to the debtor nations of Europe which owe the United States more than \$10,000,000,000, present such a vast and interlocking series of international ramifications that they would transform the meeting into a sort of superpeace conference, thus defeating the objects for which it was called.

"Unofficial" Missions on Hand.

There are numerous "unofficial" missions here. Each represents a country that feels that its "sovereign rights" have been violated through subjugation to a bigger nation. They seek their independence. These missions come from such places as India, Egypt, Korea and South China. There is none from Ireland, however.

The "unofficial" commissioners cannot participate in the conference, but they are carrying on a tremendous propaganda campaign. They base their appeals on "the right of self-determination." They are bombarding official quarters with pamphlets, letters and other forms of literary argument. Although it is a decisive foregone conclusion that their cases will not be heard by the conference, they show no signs of losing hope. It has been pointed out that to take up their demands would not only gravely affront some of the great powers represented but also open the way to endless discussions.

With the possible exception of

the conference of the great structure of International Understanding by reading H. G. WELLS' OUTLINE OF HISTORY.—Adm.

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DIAMONDS

WOULD BE PURCHASED FROM DIAMOND EXCHANGE—DIAMONDS GOLD SILVER PLATINUM PURCHASED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—BURNSTINE

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## World to See Time It Will Mourn Foe Dead, Predicts H. G. Wells

(Continued from First Page.)

of 20,000,000 separate bodies and of many million broken lives, the Unknown Soldier of the Great War.

Could Average Up.

It would be possible, I suppose, to work out many things concerning him. We probably could find out his age and his height and weight and such like particulars very nearly. We could average figures and estimates that would fix such matters within a very narrow range of uncertainty.

In race and complexion, I suppose, he would be mainly non-European, north Russian, German, Frankish, north Italian, British and American elements would all have the same trend toward a tallish, airish, possibly blue-eyed type, but also there would be a strong Mediterranean streak in him, Indian and Turkish elements, a fraction of Mongolian and an infusion of African blood—brought in not only through the American colored troops, but by the fire use by the French of their Senegalese.

Mainly Northern.

None of these factors would be strong enough to prevent him being mainly northern and much the same mixture altogether as the American citizen of 1920 is likely to be. He would be a white man with a touch of Asia and a touch of color. And he would be young; I should guess about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, still boyish, probably unmarried, rather than married, with a father and mother alive and with the memories and imaginations of the home he was born in still fresh and vivid in his mind when he died.

We could even, I suppose, figure in general terms how he died. He was struck in daylight amidst the strange noises and confusion of a modern battlefield by something out of the unknown, bullet, shell, fragment or the like. At the moment he had been just a little scared, everyone is a little scared on a battlefield, but much more excited than scared, and trying hard to remember his training and do his duty. When he was hit he was not so much hurt at first as astonished. I should guess that the first sensation of a man hit on a battlefield is not so much pain as an immense chagrin.

Motives Not Clear.

He was still too young a man to have his motives clear. To conceive what moved him and what he desired is a difficult and disputable task. M. Georges Nodding, a recent member of the League of Nations Assembly declared that he had heard French leaders whisper "Vive la France!" and die. He suggested that German leaders died saying: "Colonel, say to my mother 'Vive l'Allemagne!'." Possibly, but the French are trained harder in patriotism than any other people. I doubt if it was the common motive of the unknown soldier. The common mood among the British, I cannot imagine many English boys using their last breath to say "Rule Britannia!" or "King George for Merry England!"

Of our young men swore out of vexation and fretted; some, and it was not always the youngest, became childish again and cried touchingly for their mothers; many maintained the affecting Russian interests, and the Soviet still holds Siberia to be part of Russia.

The Siberian question has been complicated by the fact that Japan has occupied with troops the great port of Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway and the chief Siberian city on the Pacific. Japan, while promising to withdraw her troops "when a stable government can take hold at Vladivostok and administer affairs," has, on the contrary, extended her zone of military occupation north, south, and west of Vladivostok.

It is the policy of the United States not to open any of the German problems in Europe covered by the treaty of Versailles, although discussion of limitation of land armament naturally would cover Europe as well as Asia and America.

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## Will Delegates Heed Message Of Yesterday? Eddie Rickenbacker Says That Unless They Do, War Dead Have Died in Vain.

By CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER, American Ace of Aces.

(Copyright, 1921, by Christy Walsh)

"The like of this has never occurred before in the history of America." I heard this simple statement in the great crowd that witnessed the passing of the unknown hero yesterday.

A reply came instantly, reverent, and perhaps prophetically: "May God forbid that it ever occur again."

Mothers' Views.

Both speakers were mothers. The first a young woman, with two toddlers, the great war was against her was sleeping in his last sleep. The little faces were too young to be soldiers, but not too young to glory at the sight of soldiers.

The other mother, the one who spoke in reply was not so young. She had no boy at her side, but she did have a ribbon of crepe on her arm with a gold star in the middle. I wondered if she knew exactly where her boy was sleeping in his last sleep. I wondered if that nameless casket passing by could possibly hold an answer for which she had yearned. But, with that silent reminder on her sleeve, I did not wonder at her prayer, "May God forbid that it ever occur again."

Had the unknown hero been permitted to speak one sentence, that, I am positive, would have been his plea. For surely this brave little mother had voiced the prayer of the thousands of mourners on the sidewalk and the millions of mothers everywhere.

An Indelible Lesson.

In civilian clothes, but with a soldier's memory, full of the recollections of how this fallen hero must have lived and died, I beheld a lesson that will never leave my mind.

"The lifeless body lying laid to rest had been just one of a crowd; at random he had been selected and honored with a summons to his country's colors, and at random his crushed remains had been selected for so great an honor."

In this much, I was on a footing with him, for I watched him pass as an unknown citizen in a great crowd, a crowd that was charged with the spirit of gratitude and grief.

It is in crowds and from crowds that we obtain the thought of America.

The solemn procession, starting from the Capitol, had lengthened its way to the Washington Monument, where the valiant warriors who had gone before.

Stalwart comrades carried him to the billiard at the conclusion of a secret program, and it would seem that the nation's heart was beating with a new hope.

At 10:27 all the delegates were in their seats, awaiting only the arrival of the President.

During the interim of waiting for the President, Mr. Balfour strolled over to the American advisers and greeted many of them.

President Appeared.

At 10:31 President Harding came in. The audience stood and applauded.

The President entered through a south portal, shook hands with Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour, and then took his seat.

No time was lost. Secretary Hughes rose and said:

"We will have a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Abernethy."

In feeling tones the clergyman said:

"Oh God, our Father, we thank Thee for this honor. We feel that there is a new glory and a new hope in the world this day. It was seen from afar by Thy Son, Jesus Christ. Oh God, help us and guide our hands here. We pray with loving hearts that the peoples of the world may be raised from all perils of such depth of misery as we have known in recent months and years."

"Our Father, help us to realize a happier, safer system of life and experience. Give us the great joy of acts here which will yield a richer happiness for Thy sons and protect the women and children from the perils of such death of blood, such misery, pestilence, and horror as that which has plagued mankind through war."

"Oh Lord, we pray for Thy mercy, and we humbly beseech Thy guiding spirit that the world may take new hope and fresh courage in Thy service. Amen."

At the conclusion of the prayer,

## President and Hughes Outline Program for Disarm Conference

(Continued from First Page.)

most important international gathering in history.

Hall Filled Early.

The big hall began to fill early. An hour before the opening of the conference the limited gallery space was filled with people.

Two of the three sections reserved for visitors were necessary for the membership of the House and Senate—fully 500 of them. The remaining section of the upper tier was filled with the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Government officials and the diplomatic overflow.

It was a small and select audience. Admission was only by card, and there were few of them. While the session was described as "public" there were few of the "public" within the sacred portals when the session got under way.

By 10 o'clock, half an hour before the scheduled opening, only the great square space in the center of the room was vacant.

The Japanese and Chinese contingents were particularly early arrivals, and there were many of them.

Major General Tanaka, the Japanese military adviser, and his aide were the first military figures to appear. They were followed shortly by a handful of British.

By 10:05 all the Senate and House galleries were filled.

At 10:10 the delegates sat at the table at which the delegates sat were occupied by Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Hughes, with parties of friends. The only two other boxes were filled with women.

Mrs. Harding came in shortly after 10 o'clock accompanied by Mrs. Gillette and Mrs. Coolidge.

Indian First of Delegates.

The first delegate to appear was V. S. S. Sastry, representing India. He was a picturesque figure in his black frock coat and white turban.

Secretaries and small fry—frock-coated, bespatted and monocled—filled the inclosure as the time approached for opening the momentous session.

Through the galleries there ran a constant hubbub of whispering and noise. By 10:15 there were but scattered seats to be seen about the room.

At 10:20 the tall form of A. J. Balfour was to be seen making his way with difficulty through the throng of under officials. He was easily identified by the galleries and by a small battery of lorries which were trained on him by the feminine contingent.

At 10:23 the room broke into applause at the entrance of the American delegates—Secretary Hughes, Elihu Root and Senators Lodge and Underwood. They took four seats at the right of the bottom of the U. On the left side of the U sat Balfour, Lee and Geddes, of the British delegation.

The audience stood and applauded as the Americans came in.

Next came the French, headed by Briand, and the Japanese, led by the round figure of Prince Tokugawa.

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## VIRGINIA RAPPE'S PAST TO REMAIN BURIED IN GRAVE

Whatever Her History, It Will Not Be Raked Over to Free Or Convict Arbuckle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Virginia Rappe, movie actress, who died after a party in the St. Francis Hotel, may rest in peace in her long grave, and her past, no matter what it may have been, will not be disinterred to win or lose a case.

So says the State of California through its district attorney, Matthew Brady. And so says the double-chained clown of the movies, Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle, through his attorneys.

Arbuckle goes to trial in the superior court Monday morning charged with manslaughter in connection with Miss Rappe's death, and though the trial promises to be most sensational both sides have declared they will respect the dead. This, however, is the only point on which both sides agree.

Brady said he had received a telegram from a detective agency in Chicago regarding an episode in the Congress Hotel in which Arbuckle figured.

"It seems," said Brady, "that there was a woman in the case, and a bell boy who was beaten up."

Attempt to Prejudice Charged.

The attorneys for the defense claim that Brady made his statement about the Congress Hotel incident "solely as an attempt to prejudice the minds of the jury panel."

Five witnesses arrived from Los Angeles ready to testify. Among them are two trainers of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and a physician. The State expects to show through them that Miss Rappe was in good physical condition at the time of the party that caused her death.

The defense has to offer the depositions of a doctor and two nurses in Chicago to show she had a weakened bladder. It was a ruptured bladder that caused her death.

GRISWOLD WILL CONTEST TO BE ARGUED MONDAY

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 12.—Judge Ingersoll yesterday said argument by counsel in the Griswold will case will be heard Monday. The hearing covered a period of several weeks.

The attack on the will of the late Mrs. Alice Gerry Griswold, former international society favorite who left her entire estate to Mrs. Mary M. Drishman, a re-wart butcher's wife, was made by Countess Anna St. Clair da Contubia, of Milan, Italy. Mrs. Griswold's daughter, who was cut off with \$500.

Davis to Discuss Strike.

Secretary of Labor Davis will confer this afternoon with representatives of the Garment Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York in an effort to avert the threatened strike of garment workers.

Diphtheria Epidemic Imminent, Fowler Warns

Dr. William C. Fowler, District Health Officer, has issued a warning to all persons with throat affections not to try home remedies but to consult a physician at once. The reason for the warning is the unusual number of cases of diphtheria in the city.

During this week there have been five deaths from diphtheria in the city, and seven deaths since the first of the month. Dr. Fowler said that while there was nothing alarming in the number of deaths that it was an unusual condition, and only watchful care of the part of the people of the city would prevent an epidemic.

## A permanent peace must come

Today the conference on the limitation of armament begins its sessions.

Under conditions never before attained, amid a tangle of war-born results and grave possibilities, representatives of the great nations of the world are meeting in Washington to consider cutting down their bankrupting armament programs.

Perhaps the most important conference that has ever taken place in the history of the world, the safety of our lives and our homes, the course of the future, will turn upon it. And a bleeding and confused world gravely awaits its results.

Speaking for the women of America—Yes, for the women of the world—we urge the high hope that every possible aid will be given this great undertaking by each nation involved, that every statesman meeting in Washington will contribute his best effort, that every citizen, understanding the momentous occasion, will lend to it his good will.

We hope profoundly that there will be nothing provisional about the decision to make war impossible; that peace will be permanent, that a federated humanity will rise out of the chaos of today. We believe that the influence of the four women appointed to advise America's delegates will help greatly to make this result possible.

## GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN



CLAM CHOWDER

New York style, New England style or with the variations that creep in to the recipes in the restaurant, or at home, is always better with a dash of that fine old flavoring

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

At the conclusion of the prayer,